

The Daily Gazetteer:

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 28 1736.

No. 418.

IN all free Governments, the People are, for the most Part, inconstant, fickle, and fond of Change; they are never long contented with the same Scene of Affairs; they want new Ministers and new Measures, tho' they don't know why they are dissatisfied with the old ones, and

they have no real Grievances to complain of, they

But tho' they express ever so much Displeasure or discontent against those that are at present in Power, yet they are not always rightly agreed upon the Choice of fit Persons to succeed them; they desire a Change, but are as often at a Loss to know whether they shall mend their Condition by it or no; and among all the Competitors for Power, if they are to be named one by one to the People for their approbation, it is great Odds, if they would not prefer their old Rulers, how peevish and angry soever they seemed to be with them, to any others that would endeavour to recommend themselves to their

There is a Story that I have met with some where, that is very applicable to this Purpose: The People of *Capua* had raised an Insurrection; they enumerated Abundance of Grievances, and loudly complained of their Senators and Magistrates, as the Authors of all, and accordingly vowed immediate Destruction to the whole Body of them; their Fury was not to be stopp'd by fair Words and Persuasions, the State was in no Condition to suppress the tumult by Force. In this desperate Conjuncture of Affairs, one *Pacuvius Calavius*, a Man of eminent Power and Authority in the City of *Capua*, thought an Expedient, which at the same Time that it covered a very extraordinary Degree of Sagacity and Penetration in him, is a memorable Instance of the Mutability of the Multitude.

While the Senate was sitting and in very deep Debate, what Methods to take to appease the People, privately withdrew, and found Means to secure the Doors of the Senate House, and to place a Guard before them, so as there was no Possibility for any of the Senators to make his Escape; when he had secured this Part of his Project, he immediately went to the People where they were assembled in the Market Place, and desiring their Patience while he imparted to them a Matter of the utmost Consequence. He addressed himself to them in the following Manner.

Gentlemen, says he, I am as sensible as any of you can be, of the Oppressions and Calamities that you daily suffer, from the Tyranny and Injustice of those cruel and haughty Men, that have assum'd to themselves the Administration of all our Affairs, and that Lord it uncontroll'd in *Capua*; it is true, they pretend the Authority and Sanction of the Laws for what they have done, and that while those are strictly observed and pursued, it is their Province to Govern, and your Duty to Obey; but that Argument will, upon Examination, be found to have no weight in it, and therefore that Excuse ought not to avail them; for no Laws can be just that are severe, or that tend to abridge a free People as you are, or ought to be, of any Part of their Liberties; your Liberties should be for ever reserved sacred and inviolable, and ought, undoubtedly, to be the primary Consideration in the Deliberations of all Legislators and Magistrates; and no Pretence of publick Good, or Necessity of State, ought to be set in Competition with so great and so important a Good; and it is unquestionably the Duty of those Persons, to whom, for the Sake of Society, and the readier Dispatch of the Business of the Publick, you have delegated that Power which was originally vested in you, to call you together, and to consult and advise with you on all Affairs of any Consequence, and before they make any Law, or come to any Resolution, fully to apprise themselves of your Sentiments; and you have certainly a Right to resume the Power which you have given them, if you are not satisfy'd with their Conduct.

But tho' all the Authority and Power of the

Commonwealth are lodg'd in you, yet as you cannot execute that Power and Authority in your own Persons, and as some Form and Method of Government are necessary to preserve Order, it deserves to be consider'd, if you should not think of some fit and proper Men for that Trust, in whom you can confide, and who shall always be accountable to you: I am for shewing no Mercy to your present Tyrants, but for extirpating every Man of them from the Face of the Earth; for I am clearly of Opinion with you, that those who Abuse the Authority, and Insult the Majesty of the People, ought to fall by the Hands of the People; but nevertheless, as you are determined, in your great Justice and Wisdom, to sacrifice your present Set of Senators and Magistrates to your Resentment, it is requisite for the publick Good, that you should substitute others in their Room.

To convince you, continues he, of my sincere Intentions for your Service, I have at this present Time all your Oppressors in my Power, and am ready this Instant to devote them all to your Justice and Revenge: The Day is come, that gives you full and uncontrollable Liberty, and you may exercise it in what Manner you please, upon those from whom you have suffered so much Oppression and Injustice; but if you would indulge me so far, I would propose it to you, that they should be called out one after another, by Lots; and as each Man is brought before you, you shall immediately proceed to name some Man of Probity and Integrity to supply his Place, and then such Sentence as you shall be pleas'd to pronounce against the Criminal, shall be forthwith executed upon the Spot.

The People universally consented to this Proposal, and every Man had his particular Favourite to recommend to the vacant Offices and Magistracies in the State: As soon as the first Senator was called out, there was an universal Clamour and Exclamation against him, and nothing was to be heard, but one continued Cry of *tear him to Pieces*, mix'd with the most horrid Curses and Execrations. After the first Heat of their Fury was a little abated, *Calavius*, in a modest and respectful Manner, requested to be heard again: The People looking upon him as their Patron and Benefactor, were immediately silent; when he said to them, My Countrymen, I perceive it is your unanimous Opinion, that this Man should be put to Death; and the Zeal which you have shewn on this Occasion, is certainly very commendable: He that now stands before you, in dreadful Expectation of the Judgment that you shall think proper to pronounce against him, is a most wicked and pernicious Member of the Republick, and deserves the worst of Deaths; for it would not be becoming the Wisdom and Justice of this August Assembly, that such an Enemy to his Country, as this Man has always been, should be suffered to live; but as he bears an Office of great Consideration and Importance in the Commonwealth, (tho' I must own very unworthily) it is absolutely necessary before you pass Sentence upon him, that some other Person of known Worth and Abilities, should be named by you to succeed him; or otherwise the State may suffer, for want of one to execute a Charge of so much Weight and Consequence. Propose therefore the Man that it is your Pleasure should be promoted to this high Trust; which I make no doubt you have already agreed upon, and will unanimously concur in.

AFTER he had ended his Speech, some of the Mob cry'd out for one Man, and some for another; and hardly any two among them fix'd upon the same Person. No sooner was any one named to supply the Place of the Delinquent; but a general Uproar and Clamour were rais'd against him; he was charged with a thousand Imperfections, and all the Failings and Miscarriages of his Life were repeated and canvass'd among them. One was represented as Proud and Haughty; another as Ambitious and Tyrannical; another as Sordid and Covetous; this Man was not agreeable to them, because he was of a close and reserved Behaviour; that, because he was too free and open, and consequently not fit to be trusted with Secrets of State: In a Word, an infinite Number of Objections were made to every one that was propos'd; each Man in his Choice following his

own private Grudge or Affection; so that whoever was named by one, was certainly rejected by all the Rest. The same Disagreement and Confusion happened among them in drawing out the second and third Senator; till at last, from Words they proceeded to Blows, and this illustrious Assembly of the *Body of the People*, ended like a *Polish Dret*, with knocking out one another's Brains, and doing of nothing.

CALAVIUS having by this Stratagem quieted the Mutiny, the Senators and Magistrates resumed their Functions, and there were heard no more Murmurs and Complaints. The People were ever afterwards very well satisfy'd with the Persons who had the Conduct of the publick Affairs, because they had found by Experience, that when it was left to their own Choice, they could not fix upon Better.

L O N D O N.

Yesterday arrived a Mail from France and another from Flanders; but brought little Material.

They write nothing more from Rome, than that the Secretary of the King of France being lately at a private Audience of the Pope, stay'd with his Holiness so long, that the Secretary of the Chevalier de St. George, who was waiting there for the same Honour, took Patience; and was so impatient, that he delivered his Business to the Cardinals Corsini and Firrao, and went away. They add, that a certain Priest, who had an Audience of the Pope, was so unacquainted with the Ceremonial, that when he arose he went to kiss the Holy Father's Hand; but the Pope drew it back, and said, with a Smile, *That it was the Custom to kiss the Pope's Feet, and not his Hand.*

Letters from Vienna by the Way of Cologne say, the Grand Vizier is returned from the Army to Constantinople, together with the Czarina's Minister; from whence 'twas infer'd, that Russia would certainly be included in the Peace between the Turks and Persians.

The Letters from Paris mention the Death of the Duke d'Antin on Friday last, and that the Duke de Richelieu is very ill of the Sciatica.

A Merchant Ship of Martelles arrived lately at Havre, which coming out of the Streights, met with a Corsair of Sallee, who made up to her with all the Sail he could, and being advanced within Cannon Shot, let fly all his Guns at her. The Captain of the Martelles Ship having survey'd the Rover, and finding that he carry'd 24 Guns and about 200 Men, resolv'd to defend his Ship, tho' she had but 60 Men and 6 Guns, and maintain'd a Fight of 5 Hours with the Sallee Man, who, after the Loss of 75 Men, besides the Wounded, (of whom above 20 were killed by a young Fellow of Martelles that stood upon Deck) thought fit to sheer off, and left the Martelles Ship, which had but 20 Men killed and wounded, to proceed in her Voyage. Her Cargo consisted of 150 Tuns of Oil, and 1200 Chests of Soap, and other Merchandise.

We hear that the Ministry, upon Application made to them by many eminent Distillers, complaining that Gin and other Spirituous Liquors are hawk'd about the Streets by Vagrants, in open Defiance of the late Act of Parliament, have recommended it to his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the County of Middlesex, to take the utmost Care for putting the said Act in strict Execution; and that the Justices have thereupon had a Meeting, and given a Charge to the Constables to take up all Persons in their several Precincts, whom they shall find offending against the Premises.

William Barnet, who is now under Condemnation in Reading Gaol for Horse stealing, and John Bates committed for the same Crime, having formed a Design to break the Prison and make their Escape, the same was luckily discovered on Saturday last, by the Care and Vigilance of Mr. Wiseman, the Gaoler, in the following Manner. The Wife of Bates had been observed to come often to the Gaol the other Day than usual, the Gaoler ordered her to be watch'd: As she was coming out, one of the Watchmen was seen to slip something into her Hand, and being ask'd what it was, she readily answer'd, 'twas Money.

to buy 'em Necessaries, shewing it in her Hand at the same Time: But upon Search, a Letter was found upon her, directed to one Johnston, a Butcher in Shoreditch, London, the Substance whereof was as follows: 'That they had got all Things in readiness for breaking Gaol, lodg'd in the Hands of one — a Carver, and only wanted a Person unknown to the Keepers to bring those Instruments to 'em: That their Friends here were too narrowly watched, and to find an Opportunity of doing it: And that whoever attempted it must first call upon — at the Coachmaker's next Door to the Gaol, (who would instantly deliver the Things) and then come as a Stranger under a Pretence of viewing the Gaol: That he might easily get Admittance to the Necessary House belonging to the Family, where he might hand the Things through the Seat, and that one should be ready on the other Side to receive them. And by this Means they hoped to make their Escape.

To undertake this, they promise the said Johnston 20 or 30 Guineas: But that if he was unwilling to be concerned in it himself, they intreated him to go to one Madson, a Whitesmith, and give him that Money, with the necessary Directions, and they were confident he would procure it to be done effectually, he having furnished the Things already in the Hands of the Carver.

The P. S. to this Letter was to inform him, 'That the Letters directed to them, were opened and read by the Keepers before delivered to them; so, that the Watch Word should be, *Your Clothes will be with you quickly.*

Two other Letters were found upon the said Woman, one directed to Bate's Wife, the other to Madson.

Upon this Discovery, Mr. Wiseman secured the Woman, and immediately apprehended the Carver, who frankly confess'd, that the Things were hid in the Ground in Mr. Watlington's Hop-Garden, where Mr. Wiseman went and dug them up.

The Carver and the Woman were both carried before a Justice, and then committed to Prison.

On Wednesday last one John Kimbolly, late of the Parish of Bray in Berkshire, was committed to Reading Gaol by Walter Knight, Esq; for stealing a Gold Ring, a Guinea and Two Shillings, from — Bushnell of the same Parish.

Last Thursday Evening a little Congregation of Protestant Dissenters being met together at Brixworth in Northamptonshire, for divine Worship, the Mob of the Town (who had threatened, and had begun to Assault the same Family last Sunday) rose upon them, dash'd the Windows to Pieces, threaten'd the Life of a young Gentleman of Northampton, who they supposed was to officiate there, and actually seiz'd William Beck, the Master of the House, who is a very peaceable and inoffensive Person, pelted him with Dirt, Stones and Sticks, and threw him several Times into the deep Mud, where, considering the Darkness and the Crowd, he apprehended himself in Danger of being smothered. After this, some of them, who swore they would take away his Life, dragg'd him through a Horse-pond, and tore great Part of his Coat from his Back. This last Scene of Riot pass'd in the Yard of the George Inn, where the Constables and other Magistrates of the Town were met at a Court-Leet; but, tho' they were too busy to interpose for his Deliverance, it's hop'd that Persons of a much superior Character, to whom proper Application is made, will consider the Enormity of the Offence, and how much the Liberty of the Subject and the publick Safety are concerned in it.

On Tuesday Evening last was interr'd in All-Saints Church in Northampton, in a Military Manner, the Corps of Colonel Philip Gery, of Major-General Churchill's Regiment of Dragoons: The Three Troops of the Regiment of Horse, commanded by Lieutenant General Evans, quarter'd here, were drawn up on the Occasion, and march'd in solemn Procession before the Corps; and the Pall was supported by Sir Thomas Samwell, and Sir William Humble, Barts. William Wilmer, Esq; one of the Representatives in Parliament for that Town, John Freeman, Esq; M. D. and Robert Andrews, and Smith Fleetwood, Esqrs.

Last Week the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Lincoln, conferr'd on the Rev. Mr. William Whitworth, his Lordship's Secretary, the Rectory of Swithon in the County of Huntingdon, worth near 200 l. per Ann.

Yesterday came on before the President and Governors of Bridewell Hospital, the Election of a Preacher in the room of Dr. Yalden, deceased. The Candidates were the Rev. Mr. Gibbon, the Rev. Mr. Nicholls, and the Rev. Mr. Hawkins, and on holding up their Hands, the latter declin'd, and

a Poll was demanded for the Two former, on the Close of which it stood thus, viz.

For Mr. Gibbon 94

Mr. Nicholls 92

upon which the former was declared duly elected.

Yesterday Morning about 2 o'Clock, the House of Capt. Littler was broke open in St. James's Park, and robbed of Plate and other Things of a considerable Value, and the Villains made off undiscover'd, notwithstanding all the Centinels in the Park.

On Monday Evening the Commissioners appointed to survey the Officers of the Court of King's Bench, and to inquire into their Fees, met for the first Time (since the said Commission has been renewed under the Great Seal) at Essex House, and sign'd a Precept to the Sheriff to impanel a Jury.

This Day their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales removes from Kensington to their House at St. James's for the Winter Season.

This Morning William Foster, Esq; of Ashburnham in the County of Essex, is to be married to Miss Herbert, Daughter of Philip Herbert, Esq; of Lewis in the County of Sussex, a very agreeable young Lady, with a Fortune of 7000 l.

Last Monday Night the Corps of the late Earl of Berkeley, Vice Admiral of England, was brought from France to his late House in Spring Gardens, Charing Cross, and this Morning is to be carried from thence in great Funeral Pomp and Solemnity to Berkeley Castle, in the County of Gloucester, to be interred in the burial Vault of that ancient Family.

On Tuesday last Col. De Veil received a Letter from one Richard Cook, who was in Bridewell, Tothill-fields, committed to hard Labour, desiring he might be admitted an Evidence against several of his Accomplices for many Burglaries and Felonies; and he was accordingly sent for by the said Colonel, and after an Examination which lasted upwards of five Hours, and as many Yesterday, he impeach'd 5 of his Accomplices, and discovered about 50 Felonies or Burglaries committed by him and them in all Parts of this Town; and having pointed out where his said Accomplices might be taken, they were all secured Yesterday, to the Number of 5, and committed to Bridewell for further Examination. He has discovered the Time and Places when and where the said Robberies were committed; and tho' he does not know the Names of the Prosecutors, he has been so exact in giving an Account of the Things stolen, and where taken, that all who are robbed, must immediately know where to apply for a Prosecution; and for that Purpose several of those Felonies, Burglaries and Shop-liftings, will be mention'd in To-morrow's Paper, in order to give the Prosecutors a proper Opportunity of bringing the Offenders (who have done the Publick so much Hurt) to condign Punishment, and to be confronted with the Felons for that Purpose at Col. De Veil's, they being now all in Custody.

This Day is published,

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East-India House, October 20, 1756

THE Court of Directors of the United Company of Merchants of England Trading to the East Indies, do hereby give Notice, for the Convenience of such who are not bring their Bonds by the limited Time, that upon the Proprietors of the Bonds signifying on or before the First of November next, under their Hands, with the Place of their Abode, that they consent to have their Bonds exchanged for Three per Cent. Bonds, in the following or a like Form, such a Notice shall be registered, and the Bonds shall be marked, in order to be so exchanged, when they can be produced; and that the Clerks in the Account Office are ordered to attend every Day, Sundays excepted, to mark such Bonds as shall be brought, and to receive the said Notice, viz.

"I do hereby desire and agree to exchange the following East India Bonds, amounting to the Principal Sum of L. — for other Bonds amounting to the same Sum, carrying Interest at Ten per Cent. from the 31st of March 1755, pursuant to the Resolution of a General Court of the East India Company, held the 24th of September last.

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WHICH speedily and infallibly cures all HYSTERIC DISEASES, whether Hypochondriack Melancholy in Men, or Vapours in Women, however circumstanced, or to what Degree soever advanced, and ever so long standing, so as never to return again; by a pleasant compound Medicament, chymically prepared, and called Anti-Hystericks in the whole Art of Chymistry.

This Medicine having cured Thousands of Men and Women of Melancholy and Vapours, may be depended on for a perfect Cure; it strikes immediately at the first Cause of this Distemper, and entirely destroys it Root and Branch, redressing the vitiated Ferment in the Stomach, which is generally the first and chief Cause, and thereby cures Indigestion, purifies the Blood and Spirits, strengthens the Brain and Nerves, cleanses the whole Frame, stops Vomiting, clears the Head from confused Thoughts, removes Fears, Sadness, disturb'd Sleep, Twitchings of the Arms or Legs, cures Palpitation, or Throbbing of the Heart; and indeed all other the many and various Symptoms that attend this grievous Distemper; for, take away the Cause, and the Effect will cease.

It is sold for 4s. 6d. the Bottle, at Mr. Sandwell's Topham, at the Sign of the Griffin, the Corner of Buckler's Alley in the Poultry and no where else. Where it has been sold over 20 Years, with the greatest Success and Benefit to the Publick, notwithstanding the many Counterfeits since its first Publication.

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That have been Sold so many Years, and with such universal Success and Benefit to the Publick, by Mr. Parry, and his Predecessors, in Boar's-Head-Court, Fleet-street; but, since Mr. Parry's Decease, are now in London sold only by Mr. Read for 3s. 6d. a Vial, at his Shop in White-Fryars. N. B. You turn in just by the Tavern in Fleet-street, and it's the great Corner Shop in White-Fryars; JAMES READ, in great Letters, is wrote over the Door. But in the Country, by Mr. Brown, Bookseller in Bristol.

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Thing that ever was published, or even known in the whole World, in the Cure of the worst Asthma's and Consumptions of all Sorts, Coughs, Colds, Catarrhs, &c.

They instantly relieve the Patient in the most distressing Fit of an Asthma, and make a perfect Cure in a very short Time; for they gently open the Breast, and immediately give Liberty of Breathing, without danger of taking Cold; and admirably allay the Tickling, which provokes frequent Coughing, and take off the uneasy Sensation of acrimonious Humours, cleanse the small Glands, relax the Fibres, and thereby enlarge the Capacities of the Vessels; thus they regularly and quickly Cure the most obstinate Asthma of the longest standing.

They speedily and to Admiration cure all Sorts of Consumptions, Ulcers of the Lungs, &c. removing all Obstructions of the Breast and Lungs, Hoarseness, Wheezing, Soreness, Shortness of Breath, and all the usual Symptoms which attend the Beginnings of a Consumption; and, if taken in time, will infallibly prevent one when seated. They are also exceeding nutritive and strengthening to Persons of weakly Constitutions, and have no other sensible Operation than as mentioned above.

And by Parity of Reasoning this most excellent Medicine (and well known to be) the most sovereign Remedy in the World for those troublesome spending Coughs, which many are severely troubled with Night and Morning; also for the Cough, and Hooping-Cough in Children, having cured Thousands; and are so pleasant, and so few Drops to a Dose, that Children take them with Pleasure, and without any Confinement.

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